

96. The following table gives the relative strength of the male populations of the several Provinces in 1881.

RELATIVE Strength of the Male Population of the Dominion of Canada, 1881.

Provinces.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.		
	At Support- ing Ages. From 15 to 65 years.	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
Prince Edward Island	5,672	3,912	416
Nova Scotia.....	5,756	3,788	456
New Brunswick.....	5,699	3,889	412
Quebec	5,514	4,078	407
Ontario	5,826	3,810	364
Manitoba	6,287	3,582	131
British Columbia.....	7,125	2,681	191
The Territories.....	5,913	3,932	155
Canada	5,974	3,709	317

97. Very little change is visible in this respect in the positions of the various Provinces. British Columbia still had the largest number at the middle period followed as before by Manitoba and Ontario. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, both were in advance of Prince Edward Island. Quebec had the smallest number at the middle period, and the largest number of boys. Nova Scotia still had the largest proportion of old men. The proportion of children of both sexes was highest in The Territories, and with the exception of Quebec, that of male children was also highest. From the returns of the census for The Territories of last year, it is found that the proportion of those at the middle period had increased, and that of children decreased, which may be readily accounted for by the fact that the majority of those going to settle during the last five years, have been of supporting age. The following are the figures :

The Territories. Number in every 10,000 living in 1885—

	Both sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years.....	3,404	3,130
15 to 65	6,465	6,714
65 years and upwards	131	156